

(10, 18, 20, 20, 20), $\bar{x} = 18.5$.

p. 252: 29. (14 pts) (7, 13, 14, 14, 14), $\bar{x} = 13.1$.

(a) The back-to-back stem-and-leaf plots:

Arrivals		Departures
6 4	75	
0	76	
8 1 0 0	77	
	78	
6	79	
1	80	8
5 2 1 1	81	
5	82	
1	83	3 9 1 8
9 1	84	2
8	85	7 7
4 0	86	6 1 5
9	87	0 6
	88	6 1 9 8
	89	9 0 8
3	90	
	91	3
	92	6

You may consider this to be a bit stretched out, in which case you might use the split-stem back-to-back stem-and-leaf display.

Arrivals		Departures
9 7 7 7 7 6 5 5	7	
4 4 3 2 1 1 1 1 0	8	0 3 3 3 3 4
7 6 6 5	8	5 5 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9
0	9	3
	9	6

This is probably not as good as the first one, but I accepted it.

(b) (3 pts) (0, 2.5, 3, 3, 3), $\bar{x} = 2.4$.

The arrival figures are more spread out than the departure figures, with a majority of them in the 70s and low 80s. The departure figures are concentrated in the 80s, with a majority of them in the upper 80s.

Many different answers are acceptable for this problem

(c) (3 pts) (3, 3, 3, 3, 3), $\bar{x} = 3.0$.

The airports performed better with respect to on-time departures. In the stem-and-leaf display it is clear that the percentages of on-time departures

are centered around 87%, with only one value below 80%. On the other hand, the percentages of on-time arrivals are centered in the low 80s with many values in the 70s.